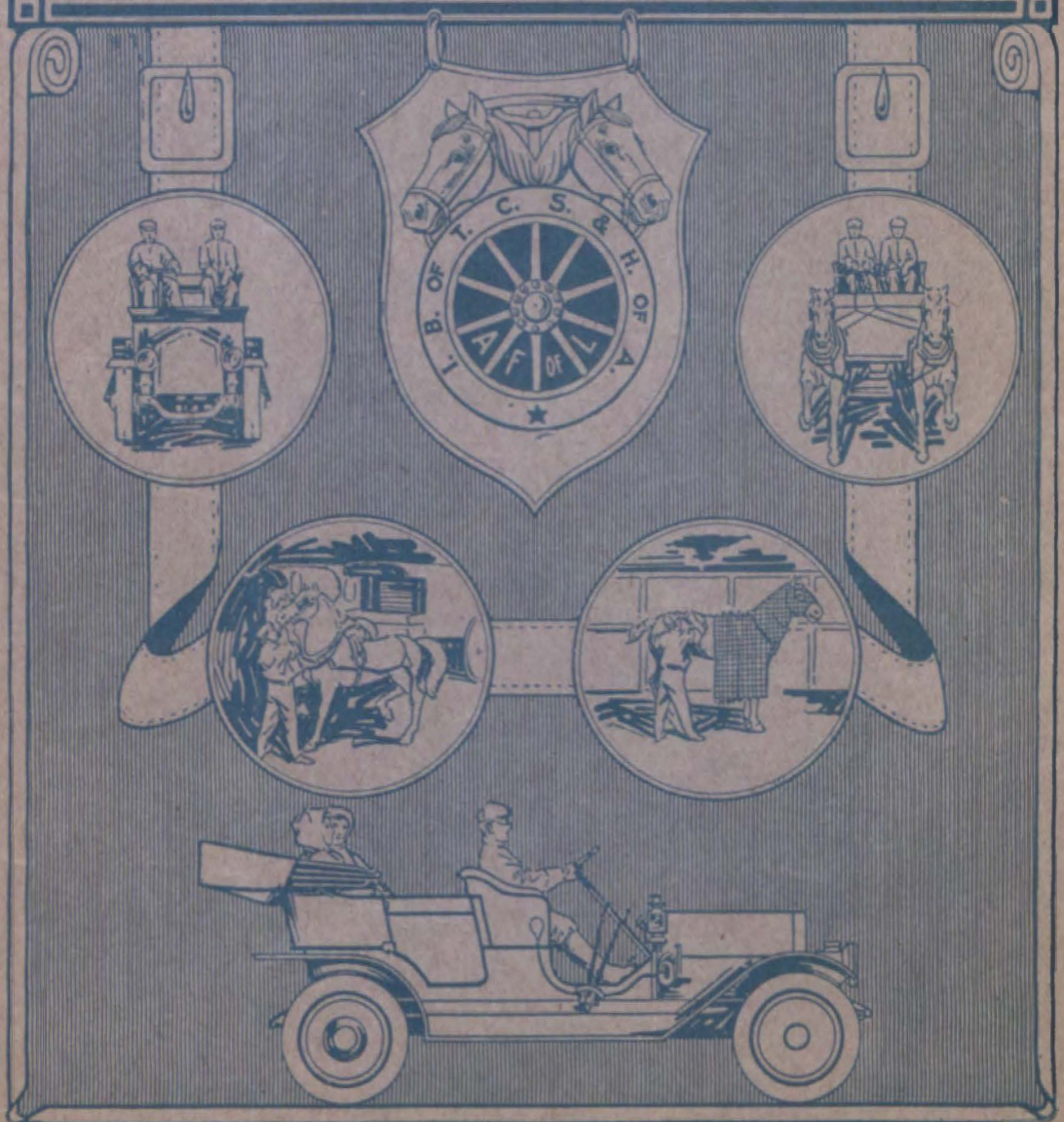


MARCH, 1914

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



It is almost impossible to write something that will please every one in our organization. It is also impossible to understand how some people will pick out a certain word in some copy of our Magazine that they do not like and charge you with making mention of that word or aiming that word or sentence against them directly. We would like to have our membership understand that subjects referred to in the Magazine are for the general membership and for no particular locality; that our Magazine reaches every kind of an institution and we must be careful what we say. The principal purpose of issuing the Magazine is for the education of our membership along trade union lines. We have no intention of hurting the feelings of any of our members, neither do we desire to offer any apology for anything that appears in the columns of the Magazine. As the editor has not had the experience of a trained newspaper writer and endeavors to be plain and fair with everyone in our organization, and although we receive some severe criticism from some of our members, the majority of our members believe that the information contained within those pages has done some good for our organization and we have had many other labor journals and newspapers quote from the columns contained in our Magazine.

Each member should make a special provision to pay his dues on or about the first of each month, and each local union should also make provision to pay their per capita tax on the first days of each month. Running into debt is a habit that is easily acquired and if taken hold of in time can be easily overcome. No matter how small a man's wages are he should live within his means and not incur expenses that he knows he will not be able to take care of. Of course the best of us are sometimes forced into indebtedness as a result of sickness or prolonged unemployment, but we are speaking now of the average case. Some people are not happy except when they owe some one, and this is a disease that grows as we grow older and is something that ought to be stamped out and can be stamped out if the least effort is made on the part of those suffering from this ailment.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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WORSE THAN CANNIBALISM



INVENTION has
filled the world
with competition,
not only of labor-
ers, but of me-
chanics, mechan-
ics of the highest
skill. Today the ordinary laborer
is, for the most part, a peg in the
wheel. He works with the tireless.
He feeds the insatiable. When the
monster stops, the man is out of
employment, out of bread. He has
not saved anything. The machine
he fed was not feeding him. The
invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man
say it was almost impossible for
thousands of good mechanics to
find employment, and that in his
judgment the government ought to
furnish work for the people. A
few minutes after, we heard an-
other say, he was selling a patent
for cutting clothes, that one of the
machines could do the work of
twenty tailors, and that the week
before he had sold a great house in
New York, and that over forty cut-
ters had been discharged and ma-
chines are being installed to take
their places.

When the great factories shut
down the workers who inhabited it
and gave it life, as thoughts do the
brain, go away and it stands there
like an empty skull. A few work-
men, by the force of habit, gather
about the closed doors and broken

windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends. They look at the mansion of their employer, and think of the places where they live, and they themselves have saved nothing, nothing but themselves. The employer seems to have enough, even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt. They are far better off than the laborers ever were. Their worst is better than the toiler's best. The capitalist comes forward with the specific. He tells the workingman he must be economical, but under the present system of economy would only lessen wages.

Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving, frugal, self-denying workingman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped to fasten the chains on those who did, so the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it fate to work one day that he may be able to get enough food to work another? Is that to be the only hope, that and death? Capital claims and has always claimed the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the clubhouse or in the parlor. Workingmen when they combine gather in the street. All of the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy, the legislative, the executive and the judicial departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose

of exchanging ideas. When the poor combine it is for conspiracy. If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a mob. If they defend themselves it is treason. How is it that the rich control the departments of government? In this country the political power was equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than there are rich. Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the legislative, executive and judicial departments? Will they ever find out how powerful they are? How are we to settle the unequal contest between men and machines? Will they give leisure to the industrious or will they make the rich richer? Is man involved in a general scheme of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law or fact control him as he controls the animal and vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller tree. The strong animal devours the weak—everything eating something else, everything at the mercy of the beak, claw and hoof and tooth, of hand and club or brain and greed, inequality, injustice, everywhere. The poor horse, standing in the street with its dray, overworked, overwhipped, underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirrors glittering with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the same socialistic reflections, and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail of the fence, looks at donkeys in the field of clover and feels like a nihilist. In the days of slavery, the strong devoured the weak, actually eating their flesh.

In spite of all the laws that man has made, in spite of all the ad-

vances in science, the strong, the cunning, the heartless, still live off of the unfortunate and foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, their denial, their weariness and their want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for wife and child through all his anxious, barren, wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury, has been the food of others. He has been devoured by his fellowman. The poor woman, living in

the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her children is slowly being devoured by her fellowmen. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the poverty, the anxiety, the withered hopes, the tears, the bitter realities, the hunger, crime, the humiliation, and the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism after all is the most merciful form which man has ever lived upon his fellowman. Ingersoll.

THE HORSE IS STILL HERE



ACCORDING to statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture, the number of horses in this country in 1913 was greater by 395,000 than in 1912. Does not that surprise you in view of the vast popularity of the automobile and the scarcity of horses on city streets? As an offhand guess, the unstatistical citizen would have said that there must necessarily be a decrease in the number of the animals in the United States corresponding in some degree with the number of motor vehicles in use.

But even though many automobiles are owned by farmers, and motor trucks for hauling, and motor delivery wagons are becoming the rule rather than the exception in all larger towns and cities, the horse population of the United States increases, and mules also are in great demand. Their total number is, in fact, one-fifth greater than that of horses and their average value higher by \$14 a head.

What are the horses and mules used for? Well, no matter how many automobiles farmers may own, their farm work is still done with the aid of actual horsepower. Hauling of most kinds in road

work, building, excavations, etc., is done with horses and mules; there is still an extensive demand for saddle horses, especially those suited to army use, and while horse racing has lost its special charm in sporting circles because of the suppression of gambling, formerly inseparable from it, the raising of high-bred race horses is not likely to cease. A fine horse has an attraction that no mere machine, however perfect, can have, and there will always be those who will delight in such animals because of their beauty.

At all events, the advent of the automobile has not, so far, caused even the beginning of the disappearance of the horse that was predicted a few years ago. The "horseless age" is not yet in sight. —Indianapolis Star.

Long hours of labor have a tendency to stifle the intellect, to impair the energy and the vital organs of the body, and to reduce the opportunity for physical and mental improvement. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight out of each twenty-four, six days per week, in all branches of industry is a stepping stone to a higher state of civilization.

EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN MOTORCYCLE FACTORIES ON STRIKE

The metal polishers and buffers employed at the Indian Motorcycle Factories were forced to strike, January 5th, to resist a reduction in wages amounting to \$1.10 per day.

This strike has received the endorsement of organized labor everywhere. The action of this firm has been bitterly denounced. It was an attempt backed by the manufacturers' association to force a reduction of wages at a time when business was slack. Had this firm been successful, other firms would have begun reducing wages also. It would have spread to other crafts.

The metal polishers, etc., union had no alternative than to strike, and as a consequence are today fighting a battle for the protection of every toiler in the land.

Mr. Workman and Mr. Union Man, you should realize at once that you are concerned in the outcome of this struggle. We at least, as union men, have a right to give our side to the public, and public sentiment will compel this firm to treat fairly their employees when you make it known that a firm making a machine upon which human beings risk life and limb, should exhibit a tendency to employ cheap labor.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company—the scene of the strike—produces the Indian motorcycle (note the spelling); is capitalized at \$12,500,000; sells its machines at enormous profits—and now is reaching out for more dividends at the expense of your fellow toilers.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON,
General Sec'y-Treas.

ARE TEAMSTERS CRUEL?

Last week the assertion was made by a representative of the

Employers' Association that union teamsters had slashed a horse belonging to one of the members of that organization. The Union Record, naturally, immediately took issue with the "gentlemen" and pointed out the obvious fact that teamsters, and especially union teamsters, are lovers of horseflesh and that to injure a horse would be the last thing in the world to which a teamster would stoop.

Some two or more years ago, several of the firms who are now most prominent in the fight against the teamsters, decided, in the interests of economy, to stop the noonday feeding of their horses, declaring that two meals a day was sufficient. There was immediately a protest on the part of the union teamsters that this was cruelty to their charges, but they endured the situation for two or three days, when they saw their brute friends actually suffering for the food which was denied them and they struck—not for better conditions for themselves, but for three meals a day for their horses.

And they won the fight. Which shows how cruel a teamster, especially a union teamster, may be—to his boss.—Seattle Labor Record.

BAKERY SALESMEN

The election of officers in Local Union No. 33 resulted as follows:

President, J. T. German; vice-president, R. E. Donaldson; recording secretary, J. L. Considine; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Toone; trustees, H. Schad, F. Amrein and A. L. Sampson; conductor, J. F. Ege; warden, T. C. Hill; business agent, J. E. Toone; delegates to C. L. U., A. L. Kirkpatrick, J. E. Toone, A. L. Sampson, T. C. Fox and J. L. Considine; delegates to Maryland State and District of Columbia F. of L., J. T. German, J. E. Toone and J. L. Considine.

The balloting was spirited, and

was conducted in the office of the local, in the basement of Typographical Temple, the polls being open from 3:00 p. m. until 9:00 p. m., thereby enabling a majority of the members, whose business brought them in the neighborhood during the day, to vote early, and in this manner a good deal of the confusion coincident with previous elections was eliminated.

The contest for the office of president was the principal feature, although several of the other offices were closely contested and the winners were not comfortable until the official announcement of the result was made.

Brother German, the newly-elected president and vice-president, have both seen considerable committee work and will no doubt be energetic and efficient officers.

The election this year was interesting from more than one viewpoint by reason of the retirement of the Brothers Fox, who have recently entered business on their own accounts, Brother T. C. Fox in the grocery and Brother Fred W. the printing business. Though they have ceased their active participation in the business of No. 33, these two valued members will be at all times ready to assist should occasion arise, as they have been in the past, and it is not saying too much to state that the present efficiency with which the business of Local Union No. 33 is conducted is due to the endeavors of these two men. They carry with them in their ventures the best wishes of all members of the bakery salesmen.

ABILITY RECOGNIZED

At the last regular meeting of Local 33, Bakery Salesmen's Union, there was a pleasing incident when Secretary James L. Considine was asked by President T. C. Fox to retire from the room, after which the latter explained to

the membership some of the extra work done by Brother Considine since taking the office two years ago, referring to the quality of the same and the cheerful manner in which it had been performed, and stating that the executive board had a long time ago felt that some extra compensation should be given the secretary, but had purposely postponed action until the holiday season. The following resolution was then read and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, In the performance of his duties as secretary, Brother James L. Considine has given cheerful, willing, energetic and untiring service; and,

Whereas, The work of the secretary has been largely increased by reason of trials and reports of the executive board, the meetings of which during a period of nearly two years have been more frequent than formerly; and,

Whereas, With the qualifications already mentioned, Brother Considine has shown that he is also possessed of unusual ability, combined with rare courage (which latter is so essential in a union official); therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the executive board, as an evidence of our appreciation and as a pleasant surprise to our co-worker, sincerely commend his work in the highest terms, and recommend that the union reward his efforts by appropriating the sum of \$50.00 in grateful recognition thereof.

Upon being recalled, Brother Considine was greeted with applause. The president then expressed the pleasure it gave him, on behalf of the large number of members assembled, to present him with the resolutions.

Brother Considine expressed his surprise and thanks, a check for the amount appropriated was hastily written, and the union adjourned with manifestations of good will on every hand. F. W. F.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

A MOST encouraging letter was recently received from Vice-President Casey, who has been up in Seattle in a conference with the members of Local No. 174. Brother Casey, while in Seattle, was successful in getting two of the firms who have been fighting the union for the past eight months to settle up with the union and sign the agreement of the organization. This reduces the number of men on strike at the present time to seventy-five. Brother Casey states further that the strike will continue until business picks up as there are hundreds of men out of employment, but says that everything looks good for the union, and that unquestionably the union is the victor in this struggle. He also stated that the employers with whom he settled told him that the manufacturers' association did not give them any assistance other than ask them to remain loyal to the open-shop policy. In answer the employers stated that that was what they had been doing for eight months and all the pleasure they had received for doing so was to see their business going to fair firms and their money being spent in a foolish struggle.

Reports of this kind are very encouraging and we hope and trust that our membership in Seattle will continue to fight until every one of the employers who have been unfair are within the fold of those we enroll as friends of labor. The International is financing this fight and the boys in Seattle seem to be very much pleased with conditions.

IF you have not already done so, do not forget to write your congressman or United States Senator from your district, requesting said representatives to lend their assistance and vote in favor of the Bartlett-Bacon Bill now pending in Washington. This bill is intended to amend the present Anti-Sherman trust law. Upon the adoption of said amendment labor unions and organizations of farmers would not be considered as trusts. Such action by Congress would only mean carrying out the intention of those who framed and voted in favor of this law originally. It was never intended that labor unions or farmers' organizations should be considered in the same light as the steel trust, the beef trust, American tobacco trust or the Standard Oil trust. However, in view of the fact that such a provision was not written into the law, excluding labor organizations and organizations of farmers, the judges of our courts today and for some time past, have interpreted the law against labor unions, and have decided that unions are trusts just the same as the Standard Oil and the steel trust.

There is no sense or reason in such an interpretation and there is no justice in such a law, except to cater to the feelings of the enemies of labor—the manufacturers' association—and unless the Bartlett-Bacon bill becomes a law the present interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law will be the means of destroying all the labor unions of the country. If the law continues to be interpreted to mean that labor unions are trusts, men will have no right to organize, and if they do organize, if they go on strike and thereby inconvenience their employers, said employers can sue the individuals and recover damages to the

extent of three times the amount of injury done them, and the homes of the union men, with their bank accounts can be attached and all the property of each member of the union can be seized by the court and turned over to the employers against whom the strike has been declared. You will understand from this the danger that confronts the working men and women of our country. It means that unless we put in the statute books in Washington the Bartlett-Bacon bill now pending before Congress, we might as well disband immediately. Again, I implore our members, no matter where they are, to have the local union and themselves as individuals write to their representatives and insist upon said representatives in Washington voting in favor of this bill.

THE disgraceful scenes which took place in the miners' convention held in this city recently, wherein charges were made against the executive council of the American Federation of Labor by Duncan McDonald, a prominent Socialist, were indeed something to be remembered for many a day by the trade unionists and others who attended said convention. The sight of Mr. Gompers defending himself against the lies and malicious statements made by Delegate McDonald was imposing and impressive. McDonald said that the executive council was a worm-eaten, booze-fighting, fossilized body, including all the members of the executive council and directly insulting all of the trade unionists connected with the American Federation of Labor.

He referred to a scene in Seattle, which he had in mind, and in which he claimed Mr. Gompers was intoxicated. The occasion was one on which a banquet was being tendered by the ex-fraternal delegates to the fraternal delegates of England, at which were present a large number of men who did not drink anything, among them was the writer of this article. There is a custom in the Federation which was started in Europe some years ago, as follows:

The delegates going from this country to Europe are tendered a banquet by the British trade unions on the other side, and when our English and Canadian fraternal delegates visit the American Federation of Labor, a little dinner party is given them just the same as that which takes place on the other side. The affair is simply a social one and each delegate pays his proportional part of the expense, and while there are a few who attend this banquet who may drink, very moderately, the majority of those who attend are men who never taste liquor at all. After the dinner there is speaking and sometimes one or two of the ex-delegates are induced to sing. McDonald's room was next the banquet room at the Seattle convention, and because he has, as stated by President Gompers, "a perpetual grouch," he did not enjoy the festivities in the other room and therefore charged directly that Mr. Gompers, who was one of the speakers, was thoroughly intoxicated, which was, in the opinion of the writer as well as all others who were present, an absolute untruth. He has charged men like John Mitchell, James Duncan and several of the other vice-presidents, with being grafters, as in auditing the books of the A. F. of L. some years ago, Mr. McDonald found that the executive council drew for its salary for one year's service the sum of \$250.00 each. This item represented the incidental expenses attached to the position of a member of the executive council, and covers street car fare, messenger service, telegrams, telephones, etc., and are such that it would hardly be possible for the council to put in an itemized report, so that at the end of each year the mem-

bers of the council were given \$250.00 to cover this expense, and Mr. McDonald charged that this was practically stealing the funds of the Federation. Just imagine a man standing upon the floor of a labor convention and calling John Mitchell, James Duncan, John Alpine, Joseph Valentine and the several other International men, who have had the handling of hundreds of thousands of dollars and the welfare of hundreds of thousands of their members at stake, who on many an occasion could have made thousands of dollars were they untrue to the cause of labor by selling out to the other side. Just imagine a man like McDonald standing up in a labor convention calling these men practically thieves and grafters and fossilized and worm-eaten individuals.

Do you think this is a credit to the miners? No, it is a disgrace to organized labor. It is just the stuff that the manufacturers' association would be willing to pay a hundred thousand dollars for. Mullhall and all the hirelings of detective agencies were never able to get into a labor union and make those statements before fifteen or sixteen hundred trade unionists, but a member of the mine workers who despised the American Federation of Labor because it is anti-socialistic was listened to by the delegates and applauded for making the above charges and the press of the country are lauding this individual and praising him for his courage and his nerve because he insulted the trade unionists connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Organizer McArthur was recently presented with a beautiful diamond ring and a diamond necktie pin by the teamsters of Cincinnati. A banquet was held at which were present many of the leading local labor men of that city, as was also present Brother William Neer, secretary of the milk wagon drivers of Chicago and President Robert Fitchie of the same local. The evening was a very enjoyable one and speeches were made at the banquet by many of the visiting and local labor men. Brother Neer made the presentation speech to Brother McArthur. It is estimated that the ring and pin are valued at about six hundred dollars. Organizer McArthur was sent into Cincinnati about a year ago by the General President to handle the organizing work there and conducted that work, with the strike that resulted, under directions from the General Office.

THE mayor of New York recently called a meeting of prominent representatives of charitable institutions, labor organizations and political parties, so that they might devise ways and means to provide employment or something to eat for the three hundred thousand people, willing to work, but unable to find employment in the city of New York. I suppose that the same thing could be done and should be done in Chicago, Boston and all the other large, industrial centers of the country, still, we have in Washington, business interests and church interests and certain political interests; in other words, large representative bodies, that are fighting against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration. It is almost impossible to understand, from a sense of justice, or conceive how intelligent people can conscientiously fight against the restriction of immigration, looking at the present industrial conditions of our country. Not only is it a crime against the working people of our United States, but it is a crime against the immigrant, or those in continental Europe who are in a position to come to this country. It is cruelty to bring them here under

present conditions. There are at the present time, on a conservative basis, at least 1,500,000 men and women out of employment in this country. There are parades of the unemployed in all the large cities of our country. The mass of idle workers is growing daily, and apparently there is no so-called panic; it is simply a little slackness of the wheels of industry, but unquestionably the labor market is overcrowded and men and women are starving, and still we are going to have steamship companies and employers' associations, and some organizations of working people advocating no restriction of immigration, or fighting against or lobbying in Washington against the bills now pending restricting immigration. It is a serious question and one that ought to be considered by our trade unions and by the working people as a whole in every corner of our land. There is no chance today for the unskilled workers, especially when they lose their positions, they are on the verge of starvation. There are a thousand crying for each vacant place, still we stand by idle and content ourselves with the satisfied feeling that we ourselves are secure and let the other fellow do the agitating toward remedying this condition which now prevails and which undoubtedly will have a tendency toward driving our children into crime or poverty, as the case might be, unless we endeavor to change the situation.

THE mine workers' organization decided to hold their next great convention in the city of St. Louis. For years the mine workers have been holding their convention in Indianapolis, the city of their headquarters. There were present this year about sixteen hundred delegates and this convention attracts about one thousand visitors. It is estimated that they spend in the neighborhood of \$200,000 during their stay in this city, as the convention lasts a little over two weeks.

At the opening of their convention this year, the mayor of the city, welcomed the delegates, as did other local prominent individuals, who described as beautifully as possible the warm feeling existing toward the miners by the people of Indianapolis, and the working people in general. After these speeches of welcome made by these prominent citizens of Indianapolis the General President addressed the convention, on the request of President White of the Mine Workers' International Union, and described conditions as they really exist in Indianapolis, toward the working people; dealing expressly with the recent strike of the teamsters in this city where the business interests, almost as a whole, organized themselves into an association under the title of the Commercial Vehicle Association, in reality a branch of the National Manufacturers' Association, for the expressed purpose of destroying the organization of teamsters and other trade unions. Tomlinson hall, which is owned by the city, and in which the miners' convention was being held, was, during the strike, turned into an arsenal or military barracks; was occupied by business men, citizens who had been sworn to act as deputy sheriffs and special policemen, ready to shoot down the workers when the signal was given, by the thirty-day, accidental Mayor Wallace, and also described other conditions that existed in the city of Indianapolis toward organized labor, thereby proving that the words of welcome uttered by the mayor and other gentlemen who welcomed the miners in their convention, were absolutely unfounded and meant nothing whatever. As a result of the explanation made by the General President at the opening of the convention the delegates on the floor

moved to suspend the rules and leave Indianapolis with the convention and take up the work of the organization in another city. Of course this would be expensive and a great inconvenience for the organization and the officers opposed the motion and it took all the influence of the officers and many of the leading delegates to offset the motion, which was lost by a very small margin after considerable wrangling which occupied considerable time. However, when the nomination for a city to hold their next convention took place, the city of Indianapolis was nominated by some delegate from Indiana, but it was received with hisses and cat-calls, and out of the large delegation of sixteen hundred the city of Indianapolis received only fourteen votes, although in previous years Indianapolis was unanimously chosen as a city loved by the miners and most desirous for their convention.

This is only a slight incident, perhaps, but it will prove to the business interests of Indianapolis, who have depended, many of them, on the labor organizations of the country for many dollars they made in their business, that labor can retaliate sometimes, and as we go on the unjust bitterness and the unlawful methods practiced by the government of the city of Indianapolis, aided and abetted by its prominent business men, shall never be forgotten by the masses of workers throughout the United States, and when opportunity presents itself, we will pay them back dollar for dollar in their own coin in the way that they pay us and the bitter experience that we have encountered at the hands of the prejudiced business public of Indianapolis shall always remain prominently in our minds, no matter where friends of labor are located throughout the country.

THE New York Sun, of recent date, published a two-column statement pertaining to the strike of the teamsters in Indianapolis and described the beautiful work of the Commercial Vehicle Association, a branch of the Chamber of Commerce, in destroying labor unions and forever entirely abolishing the teamsters' strike. This is, of course, in line with the false statements issued by the enemies of labor throughout the country and is published for the purpose of encouraging others to become members of the strike-breaking agency called the manufacturers' association. The real facts in the case prove and show that there are at the present time almost two thousand members of our union in the city of Indianapolis in the several local unions chartered and one year ago we had less than one hundred members in said city. While we have not established the union shop, at the same time we have more union men in Indianapolis now than ever before and it is safe to say that the employers have had an experience that they will not want repeated. It has been an expensive fight for the employers, and all men, whether in or out of the union, working on automobiles or teams have received an increase in wages.

ORGANIZER EMERY, counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, organized a new local union of the employers in the Claypool Hotel of Indianapolis on Monday evening February 2. He made his organizing speech to the business interests who were there, telling them of the necessity of going out and working hard toward building up their ranks and contributing to the National Manufacturers' Association, so that they might destroy the labor unions and help to pay his salary of \$12,000 a year. Of course this is all right for

Brother Emery, but it would be all wrong for a labor man to hold a mass meeting of the workers. He would be considered a disturber or an agitator, even though he works for a small salary, and his work is harder and the danger to his life and the chances he takes are a thousand times greater than that to which Organizer Emery of the manufacturers' association is subjected.

He is in Washington protesting against labor unions and in Indianapolis trying to organize the employers. Consistency is still what is used to be—it is all right for me to do what I want to do, but for the other fellow to do as I am doing is entirely wrong. This is the old doctrine of selfishness, which will continue, I suppose, through all the ages.

The striking teamsters of Seattle are still fighting. The organization is making a wonderful battle and the strike has been financed by the International Union and the trade unions affiliated with the central body of Seattle. Business is very dull at this time, and hundreds of men are out of employment in that district, and it makes it all the harder to get a settlement. The men are still loyal to the union and determined to fight the battle to a finish. It is not a question of fighting the teamsters' union exactly but is a fight between the manufacturers' association or the citizens' alliance and the trade union movement of the State of Washington. Let us hope that as the season advances and business regains its former position that the men will be able to secure their former employment under union conditions and that the persecuted unions and the misguided business interests will find some common ground on which they can agree and the unnecessary disturbance and expensive turmoil between the unions and the employers of the city of Seattle will end permanently to the satisfaction of all.

The last issue of the National Team Owners' Review contained a statement that our strike last year in Cincinnati was an absolute failure and that our organization was driven to the wall in that city. This is not true, although the manufacturers' organization and the employers' association are circulating rumors of this kind. The best proof of this is that for the month of January the following local unions paid per capita tax on the following membership:

Local No.

98 Dairy Produce Drivers.....	300 members
100 Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers...	1,000 members
105 Ice Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers	236 members
108 City and Sanitary Drivers and Helpers...	200 members
114 Bakery, Cracker, Pie and Yeast Drivers and Chauffeurs	11 members
793 Hack and Cabmen's Union	177 members

Making a total of 1,924. This gives the lie direct to the enemies of labor for circulating false rumors pertaining to our organization.

CORRESPONDENCE



TRENTON, N. J.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—On January 8th we celebrated our thirteenth anniversary and installed our officers. We also had a turkey supper and had prominent labor men and business men, also a minister to address us. We are getting along very well. We have a hundred per cent. organization. We would like to ask your opinion about making the taxicab drivers join our union. When we are short of coaches, they get a job in the funerals and we feel they should join our body. Let us know what you think about this. We have a minimum wage scale in full force, it being \$14.00 per week of six days. We hold no Sunday funerals except in contagious diseases and funerals going and coming in on trains. Then we receive \$1.00 extra per trip.

I am mailing you a list of the members who would like to get the magazine.

I guess this is all at present.

Fraternally yours,

W. B. HARRIS,

Trustee No. 51.

GARY, IND.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I am writing you a few lines to be published in the Journal and wish to state that Local No. 121 is progressing rapidly in membership and we have all the laundry drivers in our local with the exception of two, one of whom is going to come in at our next meeting and the other at some date soon. We are having no trouble to speak of

at the present time, which we hope will continue in the future. We have a large membership and good attendance at our meeting, which means success to us, as we know what is going on. When we drew up our new death benefit a rule was made that a man must attend our meetings at least once a month or he would not receive the death benefit.

Wishing you the best of success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WALTER ORR,

Secretary No. 121.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—As one of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, I write these few words. Yes, it was a pleasure to attend the convention there, as it has been to me, in the past, but the pleasure is a minor part of a trip of that kind.

How I wish it were possible for every member of organized labor to sit in the sessions of the A. F. of L. so they might see the real effort that is being made by the delegates and officers to build up the labor movement and how they are trying to legislate for both organized and unorganized.

If it were possible to show to the entire membership that the progress of the A. F. of L. is retarded by the fault-finding, disgruntled individual who finds fault with everything that is done, misconstrues resolutions, decisions and policy without offering a solution that would heal their wounded feelings. "They make me sick"; if the members of organized labor would not

be quite so "thin skinned" and not be always looking for some excuse to "take their playthings and go home," it would be better for them.

If all the pessimistic, dispeptic, blue-goggled members of the A. F. of L. and the locals that go to make up the A. F. of L. would take those blue glasses from in front of their eyes, roll up their sleeves, get behind the load and push, they would be surprised to find how much harm they had been doing by "standing on their foot."

No, of course we know there is not a perfect officer in the A. F. of L.; neither is there one in your local nor mine. "To err is human." And you, delegate, if you be an officer, would hardly dare "cast the first stone," in my opinion. And how the employer who hates labor unions sits back and smiles and rubs his hands in glee when he sees you fighting among yourselves—that saves him money and trouble.

The real danger today in the union is the individual who hides behind the emblem of his union, as a snake hides in the grass, and wriggles and wriggles around among the members and leaves a trail of poison. Do you know that if snakes had legs they would not be able to do half the damage they do, for you would know where they were.

The General President has told you of the courtesy extended to us on our trip, and I want to add my thanks to the committees and individuals for their very successful efforts to make our trip a pleasant one.

We were "strangers in a strange land," but everywhere we went we were met with a smile and a hand-clasp that needed no words to tell us we were welcome, and believe me, those boys in the west don't give you the "fishtail flop," for a handshake; it is the "real thing" with them when it comes to the grip. The many meetings I had

the pleasure of attending were not only a pleasure, but an education to me.

There is so much to be said of that great western country and the opportunities it affords both in the production of wealth and to organize. We know that some of the greatest labor haters are located there, but when they have returned to the "dust from whence they came" (if not before), and the place where they were buried has been forgotten, organized labor will do the work they are trying so hard now to keep them from doing. Unions are here to stay.

Again thanking the boys in the west and the delegates who made it possible for me to attend the convention in Seattle, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
W. A. NEER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I am interested in the Teamsters' Magazine; I have read it through several times and it has appealed to me so I am sending you a few lines to use as a communication for next month's issue. I have become a member of Local No. 242 Milk Wagon Drivers and am doing my part, at least I think so, for the interest and building up of same. I never had the opportunity of belonging to a labor organization, but have been closely connected with members of various crafts here and in Chicago. I also wish to state that I was at the meeting last Sunday for the union co-operative store here in our city, and that speech of yours went deep to my heart. I have read the papers of the miners' convention and your speech there and I sincerely hope that some of the union busters have opened their eyes by this time after reading such a slam.

Well, I won't take any more of

your time on a social talk, but would ask that you attend our next meeting and give our local a little talk, which I am sure every member would appreciate. Remember, I am taking the liberty of asking you of my own free will, so you may use your own judgment.

The following is a copy I would like for you to put in the Teamster's Magazine (we meet at 49½ South Delaware street):

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 242 are in excellent shape; they are 150 strong and good for 50 more. Their meetings will be held the first and third Thursdays of each month. They also are preparing for a fight, which they are sure of winning. The majority of drivers are in, but there are a few still out that will join the union soon, as their business is being hurt.

Fraternally yours,
H. A. WEEK,
Secretary L. U. 242.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—A mass meeting was held under the auspices of Chauffeur and Cab Drivers' Union No. 267, Friday evening, the 13th, and 1,000 notices were issued:

"A cordial invitation is extended to chauffeurs in every branch of the business in Greater New York to participate in this demonstration and air his views on the perplexing problem which confronts the chauffeur in the city of New York today. It is obvious to all men possessed of manly principles that the time is ripe for united and concerted action in striving to abolish the gross injustice which the chauffeur is subjected to at the hands of individuals who seem absolutely devoid of righteousness in enforcing or administering the law. Knowing as we do, that the individ-

ual is powerless to attain anything material for himself, we have decided to appeal to the manly spirit which must revolt at the treatment we are receiving today. In order to do this successfully we must first get together and enlist the co-operation of every man in this particular calling, request his attendance at this meeting, where he can learn something to his advantage, from a coterie of intelligent speakers who have had ample practical experience, regarding the maladministration of justice which is meted out to the chauffeur in our city at this time, and which can never be eliminated while we insist on remaining a lot of drones to be stung to death by the powers that be. Let us come together as a united body, work harmoniously, and assert the independence we should enjoy as free American citizens. A brief history of this organization and the vast amount of good it has accomplished may not go amiss at this time. Twelve years ago, when we started, men worked on an average of eighteen hours a day, seven days in the week, for a salary of \$10.00 in some concerns, \$12.00 in others, while a very few paid \$14.00; through the untiring efforts of the faithful members of this association we have a benevolent, which we feel hours per day to ten and raising the wages to \$17.50 per week, besides the abolition of uniforms, gas and oil, which the chauffeur formerly had to pay for. Besides the protective feature of our association, we have a benevolent, which we feel justly proud of. Approximately one hundred thousand dollars has been paid out to our membership for sick and death benefits since we organized, and we never have allowed a member, though delinquent, to fill a pauper's grave, having five graves in as many cemeteries in the vicinity of New York where they were

all given a decent burial. These statements can be proven by our records, which are all intact and at the disposal of the incredulous if so desired.

"It is now our earnest desire to interest all chauffeurs who can lay claim to good character and who are still outside the pale of our organization to make application for admission to our secretary at headquarters daily from 12 to 6 p. m., or on meeting nights, second and fourth Friday nights of each month.

"A last chance is afforded the chauffeur who wishes to enjoy the fruits of organization, as we have reduced our initiation fee from \$25.00 to \$2.00 for a limited time only and our dues from \$12.00 to \$9.00 per year. We pay \$7.00 per week sick benefits, \$100.00 death benefit, free doctor, staff of four lawyers to take care of chauffeurs when in trouble.

"We defy any one to prove where such protection can be duplicated by any body of men, whether trade union or social, for a maximum cost of 2½ cents per day."

Am pleased to report fifty new members were initiated; thanks to the splendid work of Brother Rich Reed, who received a rising vote of thanks.

Fraternally submitted,
W. H. ASHTON.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Possibly a communication from the local union so isolated as 241 will be surprising, but will give some idea of what we are doing. Not a member of this local ever was a member of any teamsters' union except this one, so all we know we have learned by experience and study, but we have an enthusiastic membership with a good set of officers from president to warden, with good at-

tendance and perfect harmony in our meetings. We have just received an increase of \$1.50 per week and encountered practically no opposition.

Our membership is steadily increasing and our treasury is getting in good shape.

The boys here feel proud of their organization and look with pride on the International and in the way its finance has been handled in the last few years.

We have passed through some hard struggles here in years gone by, but feel that we have been amply rewarded for our past labor and time spent in the interest of the movement and believe our local is in better shape than ever before in its history.

With best wishes for the labor movement, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOE BELCHER,
Local 241.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I wish to let you know that the Beef Wagon Drivers' Local No. 482, of Philadelphia, Pa., are progressing along nicely by our hard working executive officers. Now, we have been working on a card for a few months back which we wanted to hang in a retail butcher's window so as to get all drivers of packing houses with us. We have got the butchers of the Retail Butchers' Association to accept this card, which they will hang in their windows. Now when a driver comes to any of their stores the butcher will ask him if he belongs to the union, and if he says yes, the butcher will ask him for his book and button, and if he is paid up he will receive 10 cents every day he brings meat to his store, if it is just a little package and the drivers that are not in the union, they

will make it hard for him in every way. He will get to thinking and say, "I guess I will have to be with the union boys." In return for this helping hand we have promised the Retail Butchers' Association to get all unionized labor of Philadelphia to patronize these butchers and a list of all their stores will be printed and sent to all local unions, asking and requesting them to patronize these stores that have signs in their windows, which read:

The
Management
of This Store
Recognizes Union Labor,
Progress and Justice.
[Seal.] Beef Wagon Drivers'
Union No. 482.

This card shall remain the property of Beef Wagon Drivers' Union No. 482.

This card has been passed by the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia.

At the last meeting of the joint council a committee was appointed to visit all local unions and request all to patronize these stores that have signs in the windows. Would also like to let you know that we have a clear field for our card, as there is no meat cutters' union here at present, but think it will start them to get together in organizing their craft.

Now, Brother General President Tobin, I would like to make a little request of you, and that is, will you send a letter to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America in Philadelphia requesting them to help us by patronizing the butchers who have this sign in their windows.

Hoping you will have this letter published in the International official magazine for the month of March, thereby letting all locals know what the beef drivers are do-

ing here in Philadelphia at the present time, and wishing you all the success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

I. E. SOMMER,
Secretary Local 482.

FRUGALITY

Conceive, if you can, not only the inconsistency, but the arrogant insolence of persons whose luxurious expenditures often reach a thousand dollars in a single day contending that the poor are poor merely because they do not accumulate enough riches to put them beyond the reach of want out of incomes of five hundred dollars or less a year. Must the salvation of the poor from their poverty begin at the garbage can and the rag bag?

A popular philanthropic pastime of the day is figuring out six-cent meals, on paper—for other people. If there is not soup enough to go around, add a little more water—and work harder. If there are any batter-cakes left over put them away in moth balls for another season; they may shrink a little, but they will fill almost as great a void under the waist-band next winter. Add a little more fringe to the bottom of father's trousers and, presto, you have a neat pair of lambrequins for the air-shaft window.

Montreal.—The high cost of living and out-of-work problems are of little interest to the holders of capital stock of the Canadian Pacific railroad, who have just shared in the \$52,000,000 melon recently decided upon by the directors, and which will take the form of a special investment fund, made up of deferred payments on land sales and securities.

The General President, while in Chicago a few days ago, brought about an understanding between the machinery handlers and movers and our membership of Local Union No. 705. There were present at that conference, Frank Ryan, Michael Arterey, Geo. Kidd, Wm. Neer and several others. The understanding reached will be the means of preventing any difficulty arising between the two unions in the future.

While attending the meeting of the milk wagon drivers of Chicago a few days ago, the General President found a condition existing that, in his experience, he had never found in any local union before. The condition referred to was the result of charges brought against a member for introducing a subject of a sectarian character into the organization, and the executive board of the local suspended the man who introduced the matter into the local, Mr. Sam White.

While attending a meeting of Local Union No. 144 of Terre Haute, Ind., the other night I found more enthusiasm existing among the membership than I have found in any organization for a long time. Nearly all of the members of the local union attended the meeting and they have just been successful in signing a union shop agreement with employers with whom they have been on strike for one year. The employers also agreed to put every man in their employ into the organization and granted them conditions that they refused to grant them a short time ago. This is, indeed, a splendid victory for the organization. We wish them continued prosperity.

Although times are bad throughout the country, still we have applications for new charters coming in every once in a while. It is rather hard to organize in dull times. We also have, during periods of this kind, struggling local unions that surrender their charters, but, taking the whole situation into consideration, we have every reason to rejoice at conditions as they exist.

Official Magazine

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS
OF AMERICA

WEAR THE EMBLEM

OF

Our Organization

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana